FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ETHIOPIA

NROC CLAIMS TOTAL LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN FRONT

LD2412342 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] A National Revolutionary Operations Command [NROC] spokesman disclosed today that the Ethiopian revolutionary militia and regular forces have totally liberated the southern front.

In a statement the spokesman disclosed that the revolutionary forces, having brought the liberated southern front under their control, are reorganizing and pacifying the people.

The spokesman affirmed that our southern front forces deployed in southern Ginir toward Imi captured El Carre on Sunday, 19 March 1978, at 0830 and captured Bare yesterday, 23 March 1978, at 0600.

JOURNALISTS INSPECT 'ASHES, CHARCOAL' OF GODE

LD2419082 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The atrocious crimes committed by the invading troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime have been witnessed at firsthand by a group of journalists who saw nothing but ashes and charcoal in what was once a prosperous township. The question everyone asked on arrival in Gode in a special twin-otter plane, which landed on a field, was what had happened to the airport and the facilities constructed at an enormous cost, as well as to the more than 100 million-birr workers settlement project. Everything is now charred and has to be built all over again.

The control tower of the airport has been completely blown up by NATO dynamite and enemy artillery. As if not content with this destruction, the soldiers of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime planted four rows of explosives at 30 meters distance all along the runway and blew them up, thereby forming thousands of small craters.

The invaders, who had left behind intact their arsenals in other places, evidently blew up their warehouse in Gode in order not to leave behind any trace of the NATO weapons and arms supplied by reactionary Arab regimes. Valuable equipment and numerous installations for development projects in Gode, purchased through loans from the World Bank and other international agencies, have been dismantled and taken away by the invaders after they were defeated and put to shame in the battlefield.

Reports said that it would take some time to ascertain how many people were massacred by the invading soldiers of the fascist ruling clique in Mogadiscio.

Meanwhile, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, which used to run the settlement project, has established a communication center, while senior officials from various development-oriented ministries and agencies are to draw up contingency plans to rehabilitate the inhabitants of Gode and the neighborhood.

RECONSTRUCTION BEGINS; HOPE FOR SOCIALIST HELP

LD252006Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Exderpt] Civil and military authorities in the Ogaden have said that the battle against Mogadiscio's invading forces has virtually ended, but the the battle for economic reconstruction has only begun.

The Ethiopian news agency has (?said) that officials are hopeful that the socialist and other progressive forces will join Ethiopia in the gigantic task of rebuilding the devastated economy in those areas from which the invading troops (?dispatched) by the fascist Siad Barre regime have been destroyed and routed by the revolutionary forces.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTEMPT 'TO BAIL OUT' SIAD

LD251940Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Referring to recent developments in the Horn of Africa, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military [Administrative Council] government of socialist Ethiopia today made the following statement:

The whole world is familiar with the expansionist objectives of Somalia and there is no need for further elaboration. A futile attempt to take by force the southerstern part of Ethiopia is the latest proof, if any proof is needed, of Somalia's vehement irredentism, which must be opposed vigorously by all peace-loving states and people.

Now that Somalia's expansionist plans regarding southeastern Ethiopia have failed miserably, leaving Siad Barre with a deep domestic political crisis, the Government of the U.S., with the view to bailing out the Somali dictator, has embarked upon a scheme which was fraught with grave consequences.

According to information from reliable sources, the U.S. is to assist the Mogadiscio regime in creating the conditions necessary for the annexation (?in some fashion) of the Republic of Djibouti by Somalia.

It has now been learnt that the several discussions which took place in Mogadiscio this week between Siad Barre and a high-level U.S. delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Richard Moose have centered on the further refinement of this dubious scheme. Washington hopes that the acquisition of Djibouti by Mogadiscio will create a face-saving device for its puppet, Siad Barre, who has dispatched thousands of Somalis on a wild goose chase in southeastern Ethiopia where they encountered a humiliating defeat.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD251736Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1130 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] It has been disclosed that the people and Government of Cuba admire the broad masses of Ethiopia for the antifeudal and anti-imperialist stance they have adopted and the historic deeds they have so resolutely accomplished in their struggle to build a socialist society in the face of constant aggression from reactionaries and imperialism.

The admiration felt by the people and Government of Cuba is expressed in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Addis Ababa and Cuba today following a 5-day visit paid to Ethiopia by Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, at the invitation of Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, the foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia.

Those accompanying Isidoro Malmierca Peoli on his official visit from 17 to 21 March 1978 were Comrade (Oscar Ramos), chief of the directorate of Regional Policy of Africa and the Middle East in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations; Comrade (Claudio Ramos), head of a subsection of the African and Middle East Department of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; Comrade Jose Perez Novoa, the Cuban ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; Comrade Rafael Hernandez, deputy chief of protocol; Comrade Antonio (Boz), secretary in the council of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations; and, Comrade (Franco Arti), counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Ethiopia.

Officials from the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs who participated in the talks between Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and Comrade Isidoro were: Ato Berhanu Dinka, head of the African and Middle East Department; Ato Wole Chekol, head of the Economic and Cultural Department; Ato Hailu Wolde Amanuel, head of the Policy and Research Department; and Ato Berhanu (?Deressa) [words indistinct], head of the European Department.

The following is the full text of the joint communique released today in the cities of Addis Ababa and Havana: Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, the secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, has received and held talks with Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

Comrade Isidoro requested the secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council to convey the revolutionary greetings of Comrade Fidel Castro [words indistinct] Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Comrade Isidoro [words indistinct] the expansion of cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, culture, science and technology between Ethiopia and Cuba [words indistinct].

The talks between the foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba and his entourage and the foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia and senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the excellent relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries were held in friendly (?atmosphere).

[Words indistrict] The two foreign ministers held open and detailed talks on bilateral relations and international affairs. Their views on all points were identical.

The two sides stated that they were pleased with the friendly relations existing between the peoples and governments of Ethiopia and Cuba. These friendly relations, which are grow growing in strength, link the peoples and governments of Ethiopia and Cuba in their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism to restore peace in the world and to diversify cultural and economic development.

The two sides agreed that the Cuban foreign ministers visit to Ethiopia would contribute toward the further strengthening of the revolutionary solidarity existing between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

The foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba hailed the struggle being waged by the people and Government of Ethiopia in their genuine revolution to promote the interests of the broad oppressed masses of Ethiopia and the world at large.

Continuing, he noted that the people and Government of Cuba applaude the dedicated and historic task being carried out by the Ethiopian broad masses to build a true socialist society in spite of the constant attacks of imperialism and reactionary forces, and the Ethiopian peoples' antifeudal and anti-imperialist policy under the just leadership of Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Cuban foreign minister reaffirmed that Cuba wholeheartedly supports Ethiopia's legitimate right to safeguard its revolution and territorial integrity and to defend itself against any foreign invasion. He reiterated that the Cuban people and government identify themselves with the Ethiopian revolution.

The Ethiopian foreign minister, for his part, explained that the Ethiopian revolution regards with appreciation the constant economic, social and cultural victories and the unswerving, independent and international policy of the Cuban revolution under the just leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

[Text] The two sides condemned the economic blockade by U.S. imperialism against Cuba and urged that the occupied territory, the Guantanamo Naval Base, be returned to the Cuban people immediately and unconditionally.

The Ethiopian revolution acknowledged and hailed the Cuban people's assistance to the peoples of Ethiopia, Africa, Asia and Latin America in the form of sending technical and medical experts and providing training in various fields in Cuba to thousands of students.

The foreign ministers of both countries condemned the malicious activities in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea by the collaborators of imperialism and imperialism itself, the imperialism which was pursuing its neocolonialist policy by inflaming tribal and religious differences, territorial expansionism, attempting to change the present borders and creating [word indistinct] war among the African peoples.

Both parties condemned imperialism and reactionary Arab states for joining with the Mogadiscio regime in the latter's invasion of Ethiopia.

Both parties unanimously agreed that there could be lasting peace in the Horn of Africa only when Somalia had officially renounced her territorial claims to Ethiopia, Kenya and the Republic of Djibouti and had stopped interfering in the internal affairs of the three countries.

Moreover, both parties agreed that the internationally known border must be strictly respected in line with the charters and resolutions of the OAU and UN.

Both parties condemned certain reactionary countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran for their plot against the Ethiopian revolution and its territorial integrity and their continuous support of Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia. Both countries demanded that these countries in future stop interfering in Ethiopia's internal affairs.

On the situation in southern Africa, both countries rejected the so-called internal agreement reached between Ian Smith and some imperialist henchmen and expressed pleasure over the UN Security Council's resolution.

They reaffirmed their support of the legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people, the Patriotic Front.

Both ccuntries observed that the attempt to eradicate colonialism should be advanced to the final and decisive stage, and stated that the apartheid rule in South Africa should be eradicated without any delay.

They also stated that it was important for the people of southern Africa who are fighting for their national independence and the eradication of racial discrimination, to be more united than ever before.

Both parties expressed their support for the South-West African Peoples Organization [SWAPO], the legitimate and qualified representative of the Namibian people. In addition, they urged that the resolutions of the OAU and UN on the independence and territorial integrity.

Ethiopia and Cuba have condemned all sorts of aggression carried out against the peoples of Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana by reactionaries and imperialists. Moreover, they reaffirmed their support to the Labor Party of the Angolan Peoples Liberation Movement and the Angolan revolution led by President Agostinho Neto.

The two parties have discussed the question of Western Sahara. They have disclosed that they firmly support that the principle of the right to self-determination for colonized peoples, as stipulated in the UN Charter, No 1514/25, be properly implemented.

The Middle Eastern situation is still capable of exploding and it could endanger not only the peace of the region but also world peace. The two parties are worried about the Middle East situation. The two parties have condemned the recent aggression carried out against Lebanon by Israel, saying that it was an open aggression committed against the dignity and territorial integrity of a member-country of the UN. The two parties have asked for an urgent meeting to be held in Geneva with the participation of parties concerned including the PLO, to find a peaceful solution to the problem in accordance with resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council.

About their discussions on the Middle East problem, the two parties disclosed that they do not accept the unilateral agreement made by Egypt without prior consultations with governments and organizations which are closely concerned with the matter as well as with governments which have been supporting the Arab cause.

The two parties disclosed that they absolutely reject imperialist design formulated to make the Red Sea an instrument of policy of reactionary Arab governments and imperialism. They disclosed, however, that they support the efforts made to make the Red Sea a zone of peace, free of imperialist interference.

Concerning the Indian Ocean, the two parties condemned the existence of imperialist military bases and the military maneuvers carried out in the region by imperialist armed forces, since this endangered the peace and interests of the peoples of the region.

While discussing Latin American questions, the two parties observed the changes being made at present in that part of the continent and expressed their pleasure. The two parties disclosed that they support the struggle of the peoples of Latin America to recover their natural resources from international monopoly and the hands of imperialism, as well as their struggle against the rule of plunder by the few.

Furthermore, the two parties expressed their hatred and condemnation of the fascist military junta of Chile, which has mercilessly massacred thousands of Chilean heroes in violation of basic human rights, as well as their hatred and condemnation of the dictatorial regimes under which the peoples of Latin America are suffering.

While the two parties exchanged opinions on the necessity of intensifying efforts to free colonized peoples, the foreign ministers of Cuba and Ethiopia agreed to make periodical studies regarding the measures that should be taken concerning the future of Puerto Rico.

The two parties, or the two countries, stated their concern at the escalation of the arms race, especially the manufacture of the neutron bomb by the United States, and reiterated that the manufacture of the bomb was very dangerous in general for human beings, and especially for progressive forces of the world.

Accordingly, the two parties urged all peace-loving countries to make every effort possible to enable the UN General Assembly disarmament conference to approve a program to create conditions for genuine reduction of arms and to stop the arms race.

It is known that socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Cuba have identical (?beliefs) that the present conditions in the world for socialism, national independence and the creation of solidarity of forces for the peoples social development have been possible mainly as a result of the strong position of the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard]

The two parties observed that the reduction of war tensions [words indistinct] was the result of the above-mentioned changes [words indistinct] and condemned the provocative movement that is being carried out by some [word indistinct] governments in order to weaken the efforts aimed at understanding between nations.

The two parties expressed the need for [words indistinct] that is necessary for the nonalined movement and disclosed their pleasure at the nonalined movements support for the just objectives of the peoples who hold an anti-imperialist stand and who fight against imperialism.

The two parties approved the anti-imperialist principles of the nonalined movement and the resolutions passed by the meetings of the nonalined nations leaders, and especially the anti-imperialist resolutions passed by the fourth and fifth nonalined nations' meetings.

Observing the just role played by Cuba in the nonalined movement, the Ethiopian delegation again disclosed its support for Cuba's decision to host the nonalined movement meeting in 1979 in Havana.

The two parties disclosed that they supported the effort being made to create a new international economic order, in line with respect for the territorial integrity of nations, the permanent rights of peoples to control their own economic development affairs as well as the principle of equality of all.

The Cuban delegation, which was led by Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, together with officials of the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and socialist Ethiopia, visited Diredawa, Harar and Jijiga, in eastern Ethiopia. The two foreign ministers, at the conclusion of their talks, signed cultural and other cooperative agreements. Finally, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba admired the fraternal hospitality accorded to the Cuban delegation during its stay in Ethiopia, and expressed his gratitude to the foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia.

Havana Reports Joint Communique

For the Havana Domestic Service version of the joint communique issued after Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's recent visit to Ethiopia, see the Cuba section of the 27 March Latin America DAILY REPORT.

KENYA

CORN EXPORT BAN; SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY IMPLEMENTED

LD252026Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The government has banned the export of corn. The Corn and Produce Board has been directed to insure the effect of the ban, and other government ministries and statutory bodies have been called upon to insure the success of the ban.

The minister for agriculture, Mr Nyagah, announced the ban today in Nairobi. At a press conference, the minister reiterated the government's food policy of better production and self-sufficiency. He added that it was only after such self-sufficiency that the government could decide on exports.

Mr Nyagah also said that it was the governments view to maintain a constant review on agricultural commodities in relation to production, pricing, marketing and distribution.

SOMALIA

DANAB CLAIMS 1,000 ENEMY TROOPS KILLED

LD251316Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The gallant freedom fighters of the Somali-Abo launched a massive attack on the 19 March on the allied troops based around the town of Negele and killed 500 soldiers. During the fighting, which lasted 24 hours, the freedom fighters inflicted heavy loses on the troops of the unholy alliance and destroyed their stores and supplies.

These reports, which appeared in today's DANAB, added that on 20 March, the allied troops tried to capture the district of Chillalo, which is between Moyale and Mega, and are already liberated from Abyssinian colonialism. During the fighting in Chillalo, the freedom fighters killed 400 of the unholy alliance of Russia, Cuba and Abyssinia and also wounded many other soldiers. At the same time, they destroyed 11 vehicles, including trucks and land rovers.

On 21 March, the gallant Somali-Abo succeeded in holding the town of Arero, already liberated from the Abyssinian colonialists, killing 200 soldiers.

FOOD IMPORTS FROM KENYA, TANZANIA BANNED

LD241342Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Swahili 1530 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mogadiscio--The Somali Ministry of Health issued a statement today announcing that the government has banned the importing of any kind of food from Kenya and Tanzania. This follows reports that these countries have been hit by cholera. This order is effective as of today, 23 March 1978.

TANZANIA

FRONTLINE SUMMIT BEGINS WITHOUT ANGOLA'S NETO

LD251850Y Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] A meeting of the leaders of the frontline states in the liberation of southern Africa began in Dar es Salaam this evening to review the current situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The meeting is being attended by President Nyerere, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Khama of Botswana. President Neto did not arrive in Dar es Salaam for the meeting.

Leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Ndugu Nkomo and Ndugu Robert Mugabe, and the leader of SWAPO of Namibia, Ndugu Sam Nujoma, are also attending the meeting.

It is understood that the meeting will discuss the so-called internal settlement of the Rhodesia issue and the Boer's plan to install a puppet regime in Namibia.

U.S., UK Policy Requested

LD261328Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1300 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The frontline states and the Zimbabwe PF [Patriotic Front] have appealed to Britain and the U.S. to make their position known regarding their proposals on majority rule in Zimbabwe in the light of new developments in the country.

A communique issued today at the end of the 2-day summit meeting of four frontline presidents and leaders of the PF said Britain and the U.S., rather than condemn the so-called internal agreement which aims at defeating the Anglo-American proposals, have equivocated with a view of abandoning their own proposals.

It said that if Britain and the U.S. still support these proposals, then they should move ahead and convene in the shortest time possible a meeting to follow up the Malta talks in January this year between the two governments and the PF.

NYERERE MEETS U.S. BUSINESSMEN, COMMENTS ON RHODESIA

LD241322Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has called upon the American business community to stop investing in the racist regimes of southern Africa. He has also asked them to use their mighty financial influence in order to shorten the liberation wars in Zimbabwe and Namibia. President Nyerere was speaking to some 50 American businessmen at State House today.

Mwalimu said that by withdrawing their investments, the regimes in southern Africa will know that the Americans disapprove of the racist policies of the regimes, for it means that their investments in southern Africa strengthen the regimes there and encourage the whites to oppress the Africans. Mwalimu warned that those who continued to invest there would be swept by violent waves of the liberation struggle.

In a 2-hour discussion with the businessmen, President Nyerere said the liberation forces in Zimbabwe and Namibia were fighting for basic human rights which they are being denied by the facist regimes. Mwalimu Nyerere, who is the chairman of the frontline states, compared the present liberation war to the American war of independence against the British. He said the current struggle for independence was unfortunately being misunderstood by some very intelligent people in American and the Western world who label freedom fighters as terrorists or communists fighting for the Russians and Chinese.

Mwalimu said during the American war of independence, the Americans had the moral and material support of the French. The president stressed that the freedom fighters who were being [words indistinct] fighting a just war. He warned that whoever supported the racialist regimes would eventually lose, adding that people fighting for a just cause can never lose. Mwalimu cited the American defeat in Vietnam to illustrate his point.

On the situation in Zimbabwe, President Nyerere said he still believed that the basis for peaceful solutions there was the Anglo-American proposal which rebel Ian Smith has rejected. The president said the so-called internal settlement was Smith's way of fighting the Anglo-American proposals, which had the full support of the international community, the OAU and the frontline states. He said Smith had evolved a settlement not in order to give majority rule to Africans, but for what he was elected to maintain--majority rule. For that purpose he has to maintain the power structure.

President Nyerere said if the Americans and the British cannot support the implementation of the proposals, the liberation war being waged there by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front will go on until victory is won.

UGANDA

AMIN TELLS STUDENTS HE LIKES 'FRANK' U.S. AFRICA POLICY

LD251836Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Amin has told a group of African, Asian and black American students studying in the USA that he's not against President Jimmy Carter at all and that he likes the Americans for their straightforward and frank policy on Africa. The students are currently in Uganda on the invitation of Dr Amin.

The president, who was discussing world affairs with the students at Cape Town villa, said Uganda did not in any way intend to break diplomatic relations with the U.S. but it was the U.S. Government which decided to suspend their diplomatic relations with Uganda. However, he explained, the withdrawal from Uganda was mainly instigated by Obote and his notorious members of the defunct General Service Unit (GSU) by killing an American professor in Mbarara, which later brought confusion between Uganda and the U.S. Government.

He stressed that although the Americans have never believed it, Obote and his group were and are still responsible for the death of that professor.

President Amin told them that even if the U.S. is against us, Uganda will never change her friendly attitude towards the Americans. This, he said, is one of the policies of his government this year, to love, unite and reconcile with all peace-loving countries of the world.

He told the students that the aftermath of the economic war not so good for Ugandans, as he had shortages of manpower in industries, hospitals, schools and in other various fields, and it was during that time that Obote, together with British (?suspects), took an advantage of invading Uganda. Similarly, Obote planned the kidnapings and killings of leading personalities in the country.

Field Marshal Amin informed them that Uganda is a nonalined country and is friendly to all countries in the world.

Asked to comment on President Jimmy Carter's policy on human rights, the conqueror of the British empire said we did not violate human rights in Uganda, but when we are attacked we have got to defend and protect our sovereignty. Dr Amin noted that President Carter is misinformed about Uganda by exiles like Binaisa, including his personal advisers, could not feed him with right information on Uganda. [sentence as heard]

The field marshal reiterated that if President Carter would only come to Uganda, he would know much of the country, including Africa at large. He reminded President Carter not to forget the intensive atomic bombings waged by the U.S. in Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. This, he said, is a total violation of human rights that even within the United States of America, people are dying every 3 minutes.

ZAIRIANS IN KAMPALA INVITED TO AMIN ADDRESS

LD241246Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] A spokesman of the president's office invites all Zairians living in and around Kampala to attend a special meeting to be held at the Nile Mansion Gardens on Saturday, 25th March 1978, starting from 1300 hours.

Provincial governors are requested to send one Zairian representatives from each province.

During this meeting they will be addressed by Life President Amin together with the Zairian commissioner of state for rural development, Mr Asumani Busanya Lukili, who has been sent especially by President Mobuto to attend the meeting. The address will basically be centered on the current developments in Zaire in general.

GHANA

SUPPRESSION CHARGES LEVELED BY CHURCHES ANSWERED

LD251424Y Accra GNA in English 1206 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Accra, Mar 25, GNA--The Christian Council of Ghana and the National Catholic Secretariat have in a memorandum released here today urged the Ghanaian leader, Gen Ignatius Acheampong, to ensure that the March 30 referendum to determine the country's constitutional future is conducted in an atmosphere of peace, fairness and concord.

In the memorandum, presented to the head of state at a meeting last week, heads of the member churches of the council and the secretariat referred to the one-sided campaign being given to the military government's proposal on union government and asked the Ghanaian press to give impartial publicity to views expressed for and against the proposal "so that the people themselves would decide which issue they should vote for based on the facts available to them."

The memorandum also referred to the prevention of the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice from the free expression of their views on the coming referendum, contrary to the government's own pronouncements and the fact that law enforcement agencies, which should have protected the movement, had been involved in the exercise of supression which had resulted in the resurgence of chaos, thuggery and bloodshed.

Ghanaians will on March 30 decide in a referendum whether to return the country to party politics or a non-party government. The exercise forms the first major step in the military government's programme to restore constitutional rule next year.

The memorandum also referred to the arrest and detention in Kumasi (central Ghana) last month of the national secretary of the Ghana Bar Association, Mr K. Adai-Mensahgn, without provocation. The churches also mentioned alleged molestation of the headmaster of Opoku Ware secondary school, Mr Owusu Donkor, and his assistant by supporters of the military's proposals on union government, the students of the school, as well as students of Mfantsipim secondary school and the advanced teacher training college at Winneba near Here.

General Acheampong said to underline the impartial role which the churches were expected to play in the situations which had been listed in the memorandum, the Christian Council and the Catholic Secretariat should have condemned acts which in the main give rise to the reactions of the law enforcement agencies they were complaining about. He expressed regret at the incident, pointing out, however, that the students themselves courted trouble by their actions. He said from information available to the government, if the Peoples' Movement for Freedom and Justice was allowed to carry out its present bustletype campaign, there would be bloodshed in the country. The government, he said, is aware that some members of the movement and their supporters go about armed with pistols, cutlasses, bows and arrows and other deadly weapons. He ashed: If such people are allowed to organise rallies, can the churches by their preaching alone guarantee that there will be no bloodshed?

The Catholic heirarchy, in a pastoral letter read to their members last Sunday, condemned alleged police brutalities against opponents on the union government concept.

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 20 MARCH BORDER ATTACK BY ZAIRE

LD241508Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Here is a communique from the Defense Ministry:

As was to be expected, the enemies of order, progress and socialism intend to prevent the Angolan people from peacefully [words indistinct] (?At the time of) [words indistinct] our president and commander-in-chief, Dr Agostinho Neto, it was declared that from 24 to 27 March the first celebration of freedom (?would be) celebrated in Angola, we thought that the puppet groups [word indistinct] would do everything to prevent the Angolan people from demonstrating their happiness. On 20 March at 0730, a strong Zairian military contingent, backed by planes and helicopters, crossed the border and occupied Caianda, a village in the Cazombo salient, right next to the border. (?Following) a rapid attack by our forces, Caianda was liberated and the enemy forces fled back to Zaire.

[Word indistinct] Luanda, 23 March 1978, the year of agriculture.

MOZAMBIQUE LABOR MINISTER MATSINHE ARRIVES IN LUANDA

LD241750Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Peoples Republic of Mozambique Labor Minister Mariano Matsinhe arrived in Luanda last night with a message from Machel to Neto concerning bilateral relations. Matsinhe was later received by Premier Lopo do Nascimento, to whom he delivered the message. Matsinhe will leave for Lusaka today.

TANJUG RFPORTS ARRIVAL OF LJUBICIC IN LUANDA

LD242250Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, March 24 (TANJUG)--Federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, heading a Yugoslav Army delegation, arrived in Luanda today on an official and friendly visit to Angola at the invitation of Angola's defence minister, Commdr Henrique Teles Carreira. At Belas airport, Ljubicic and the delegation were welcomed by Minister Carreira and senior officers of the Defence Ministry and General Staff of the Angolan armed forces.

MADAGASCAR

SOUTH AFRICANS, AMERICAN TO APPEAL COURT SENTENCES

LD241800Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Two South Africans and an American convicted by a Malagasy court on charges of spying are to appeal against their sentences. The military tribunal that heard the case in Antananarivo, earlier this week, sentenced the three men to prison terms of 5 years each and fines of 1700 rands.

The South Africans, Mr John Wight and Mr Dave Marais, were on a flight to Mauritius in January last year, together with an American Diamond Dealer, Mr Edmund Lappeman when their light plane ran out of fuel and they were forced to land on Madagascar. The local authorities subsequently claimed that they had been smuggling arms into the country and trying to organize a rebellion. The aircraft has been confiscated.

MAURITIUS

OPPOSITION PARTY URGES CLEMENCY FOR PAKISTAN'S BHUTTO

PA241832Y Paris AFP in French 1536 GMT 24 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Port Louis, 24 Mar (AFP)--Aneerod Jugnauth, president of the Mauritian Militant Movement, the opposition party of the Mauritian Parliament, has sent a message to General Ziaul-Haq, president of Pakistan [as received] in which the party requests clemency for Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former Pakistani prime minister who was condemned to death on 18 March.

On the other hand, the Mauritian Militant Movement acknowledged General Ziaul-Haq's efforts to reestablish a real democracy in Pakistan. Bhutto was condemned to death after being found guilty of having orchestrated the death of a political adversary in 1974.

MOZAMBIQUE

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER SOKOLOV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD251500Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] At the invitation of Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the FRELIMO Permanent Political Committee and minister of national defense, Soviet Marshal Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense, will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique in the coming days.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOLDWATER VISITS S-W AFRICA; NO U.S. SUPPORT FOR TERRORISTS

LD270640Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] American Senator Barry Goldwater says he can guarantee that the United States will not supply arms to black states for the intensification of the terrorist war against Rhodesia. Speaking in Windhoek at the end of his 4-day visit to South-West Africa, Senator Goldwater said the guarantee applied despite anything the American ambassador at the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, might say to the press in Dar es Salaam. Mr Young is in the Tanzanian capital, where leaders of the five countries which have involved themselves in the Rhodesian issue are having a summit conference. Mr Young was not invited.

Senator Goldwater said he would on his return home make it clear to the American Government that the withdrawal of American support to the defense of Angola was the beginning of a disaster which would not only affect Africa but also the United States.

The senator described the presence of Cuban forces in Africa as part of a large communist strategy with Rhodesia as the next goal. Senator Goldwater's view was that President Carter would be forced by circumstances to do something about the presence of Cuban troops in Africa. He said from his discussions with leaders in South-West Africa he had gained the impression that all agreed that an election should be held as soon as possible to appoint a constituent assembly.

Referring to the possibility of sanctions against South Africa, Senator Goldwater said it would be unwise for the United States, in the light of her present economic position, to impose a trade embargo against South Africa.

ZAMBIA

FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES RHODESIA INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

LD221316Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1253 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith is "playing a game" over settlement proposals, the Zambian foreign minister, Mr Siteke Mwale, said in London today.

Mr Mwale, on his way back to Zambia after the United Nations votes which rejected the Rhodesian internal settlement, said Mr Smith had pre-empted the Anglo-American proposals for Rhodesia by his so-called internal settlement.

"He talks on majority rule. This sells well. But we do not believe that the internal settlement will solve the problem. We are in a war situation. We cannot ignore the fighters who have made possible even the internal settlement.

"Smith is scared. The situation as it exists now will not bring about genuine majority rule."

Mr Mwale said Mr Smith, in his readiness to talk now, was only doing what he should have done 14 years ago, when Rhodesia declared her illegal independence.

Mr Smith had "hijacked majority rule."

BRIEFS

FRENCH-CAMEROON AGREEMENT--Yaounde, 15 Mar--The French economic cooperation central fund and Cameroon have just signed in Yaounde two financing agreements totaling 380 million CFA francs. One of the agreements is for a pilot cattle development program close to Yaounde and the second is for the promotion of medium and small industries. [Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 15 Mar 78 PA]

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